# BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1818. [NUMBER 1346.


IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a refereuce.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

## Government Advertisement.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the General Treasury is closed for the receipt of Cash for Bills on Madras and Masulipatam under the Government Advertisement published in the Bombay Courier Extraordinary of the 4th instant.

*By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*

F. WARDEN,
*Chief Sec. to Govt.*

BOMBAY CASTLE,
*12th June* 1818.

## *RECORDER'S COURT.*

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

*In the Goods of* MAHOMED SUFFEE BIN ABDUL GUFFOOR, *deceased.*

## ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application hath been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, for Letters of administration in the above Goods to be granted to FATIMA BEEBEE, widow of the said deceased, & MULNA ESMAIL BIN MAHOMED SUFFEE and MAHOMED HUSSON BIN MAHOMED SUFFEE, the two eldest sons of the said deceased. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Bombay 2d June 1818.

## *RECORDER'S COURT.*

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE,

*In the Goods of* LOURENCO DE SILVA, *late of Bombay, Portuguese, deceased.*

## ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application hath been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay for Letters of administration in the above Goods to be granted to NICHOLAS DE SILVA, the nephew of the said deceased. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Bombay 2d June 1818.

## *SALES BY AUCTION*

On MONDAY and TUESDAY next,

THE 16TH AND 17TH INST.

*WILL BE HELD*

## AT LOUGHLIN'S Auction Rooms,

*AS USUAL.*

AT one o'clock on Wednesday next, two young high cast Arab HORSES, and a Bussora GREYHOUND, lately imported from the Gulph, will be put up at the above sale.

*Bombay 12th June* 1818.

## FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

*At 4 o'Clock in the afternoon*

Of WEDNESDAY next, the 17th curt.

AT THE

## MUSJEED BUNDER,

*For and on account of the concerned;*

(47) FORTY SEVEN barrels Stockholm Pitch.
(48) Forty Eight large Grind-stones.
(60) Sixty smaller ditto.

The articles will be put up to suit the convenience of purchasers; the lots to be paid for and cleared away within 3 days after the sale, or to be resold at the risk of the first purchaser.

*Bombay 12th June* 1818.

જાહેર-લીલાંકુ ફરીને-વેચશે

આવતા-ગુરુ-વારને-દીને-તારીખ ૧૭ મી-ચાલતા-ફી-તીમે-પાછલા-પોહોરે-કલાક ૪ નાં-મજીદ-બંદર-આગલ-એનાં-બાબશતા-વાલાઓને-હરાજ કે-વેચશે *

(૪૭) બારેલ-વેલાતી-પીચનાંછે *

(૪૮) મોટી-કલવાની-પતરાની-ઘટીઓછે *

(૬૦) નાંધલી-ઘટીઓ-પતરાનીછે એ-બાબ-ખરીદ-કરણારાને-જોગવાઇ હશે-તે-માફક-લાદ-કરીને-વેચશે-ને-બાતનાં-નાંણાં-રોકડાં-બાજને-ચુકવવા-દેશે-મુદત-દન ૩ ની-નહીતો-એ-બાબ-પાછો-પેહેલા-ખરીદદારને-હરાજે-તથા નુકશાને-વેચશે *

તા-૧૨ મી-જુન ૧૮૧૮

## *Passage to France.*

FOR

## BORDEAUX,

*THE SHIP*

## EUGENE,

*Will sail about the end of this present month;*

Has elegant accommodations for Passengers, with medical assistance.

APPLY TO

CAPTAIN DES BROSSES,

HUMMUM STREET.

*Bombay, 13th June* 1818.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

WILL SAIL

FOR

*MADRAS AND BENGAL,*

On or about the 4th July next,

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

## *DADALOY,*

EDMUND DYER

*COMMANDER,*

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE

APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF

JOHN WILLIM TASKER.

*Bombay 13th June* 1818.

## *Prize Property.*

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,
AT POONA

*(If not previously disposed of by private sale,)*

On MONDAY the 22d June next,

AT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

*THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,*

OF

## PRIZE PROPERTY,

SIX elegant glass Chandeliers for 24 lights.

Two musical Clocks in glass cases.

A pair of handsome brass mounted Globes of the largest kind.

And a large assortment of Mirrors from 7 feet by 6, to 2½ feet by 1½. Terms of sale, ready money,

J. FEARON,
*Prize Agent.*

*24th May, Poona.*

## BOMBAY *EDUCATION SOCIETY.*

THE ANNUAL SERMON, in aid of this institution, will be preached at ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH in the morning of Sunday the 21st instant by the Rev. the ARCHDEACON.

*Vestry Room, 6th June* 1818.

## *TO BE LET,*

THE FOLLOWING

## RESIDENCES,

AN upper roomed Bungalow, situate at Nagom.

Ditto . .ditto . . . .ditto at Chinch Pogly.

And a lower roomed ditto at Girgom.

For further particulars enquire of JAMSETJEE NANABHOY, Parsee merchant.

*Bombay 13th June* 1818.

## *A CARD.*

MRS. HUNT begs leave to acquaint the Ladies of the settlement, that she is desirous of giving lessons to a few Pupils on the FORTE PIANO, on the undermentioned terms, viz.

For two lessons weekly (each lesson an hour), in case she attends at the house of the Pupil, Rs. 50 per mensem.
" two lessons weekly (each lesson half an hour), at the house of the Pupil .. .. .. .. .. Rs. 30 ditto.
" two lessons weekly, when the Pupil attends at her house, " 25 ditto.

N. B. Such Ladies during the Rains as may be desirous of acquiring the useful ART of TUNING, and keeping their Instruments in order, MRS. HUNT will with pleasure attend, and give lessons to for that purpose.

Letters left at the COURIER OFFICE, will meet with due attention.

*Bombay 13th June* 1818.

## *FOR SALE*

AT

MR. TOMKIN'S WAREROOMS,

*(on account of the Proprietor,)*

## SOME PAINTINGS

BY

*Loutherborg, Reinagle and other Masters.*

The whole at prices, considerably under their real value.

*Bombay, 13th June* 1818.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 3D JUNE 1818.

*By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.*

HIS Excellency the Most Noble the Governor Gen. having been pleased to admit the common right of all the Troops engaged in the combined operations of the war, to a general participation in the captures made by each detachment, and accordingly to determine that all the captures made from the Paishwa or his adherents by the Bombay Troops, in whatever quarter engaged, must go to the common prize fund, and to declare the General Order issued by His Lordship under date the 8th April, applicable in their provisions to the Troops co-operating from the Bombay side, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the General Orders of the 8th April with those of the 9th December, therein alluded to, for general information; and to direct that those orders may be considered to extend to the Army of this Presidency.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,

*Head Quarters Camp Koolwy in the Terrace, 8th April* 1818.

His Excelleney the Most Noble the Governor General anticipating the Sanction of the Crown and of the Hon'ble East India Company, is pleased to order and direct, that all lawful Prize captured since the 2 th October 1817 from the powers now, or lately, at war with the British Government, shall be distributed at the earliest possible period among the several Armies, Divisions & Corps of His Majesty's service or of the three Presidencies engaged in the combined operations of the compaign in Hindoostanee and the Deccan, under the general command of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India.

His Excellency accordingly authorizes the Most Noble the Commadder in Chief to cause Prize Agents to be named, and the distribution to be made conformably to the usages of the British service in similar cases. In the common prize fund, will be included all sums awarded, or to be awarded as valuation of Guns and Stores, taken or destroyed by any division or portion of the general force employed during the war.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief will be pleased to direct that all proceeds of prize already

realized, be paid forthwith into the hands of the Officers in charge of the Pay Department with the several Armies or Divisions, who will grant quadruplicate Receipts for the amount, and Copy of which will be retained by the person depositing the money, one by the officers under whose authority the deposit shall be made; and two will be sent to the Military Secretary to the Commander in Chief, of which one will be deposited in His Lordship's Office and the other transmitted to the Office of the Secretary to Government in the Military Department. All Prize Property not yet sold, or that may be captured hereafter, will be delivered over to the Commissariat Department with the capturing Division, and will be there disposed of to the best advantage for the benefit of the Troops, or appropriated at a fair valuation to be acquiesed in by the Commanding Officer for the use of Government, similar Receipts being granted for the amount.

If any proceeds of prize or prize property shall have already been divided by corps or division of the armies in the field, the Governor General directs that an exact account of the same, and of the manner of its distribution may be rendered by the Commanding Officer, to the Commander in Chief or prize agents, in order that the quota already shared by each Individual may hereafter be deducted from the dividend which shall ultimately be assigned to him, out of the general fund.

Doubts having arisen how far the Provisions of the General order of the 9th December are to be considered as applicable, under the more regular character which the campaign has assumed since that period, The Governor General takes this opportunity of declaring that general order to be in full force in regard to Booty captured from the Pindarees only, but to no other description of prize. All property lawfully captured from the Troops of any powers at war with the British Government, although Pindaree forces may have been mixed with such troops in action, is to be considered as falling within the provisions of the general orders now promulgated.

(Signed) J. YOUNG.
*Sec. to the Governor Gen. Military Department.*

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Head Quarters Camp Imleeah 9th December* 1817.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-general, adverting to the peculiar and desultory nature of the warfare in which so many separate divisions and detachments are at present engaged against the Pindarees, is pleased to order and declare, that all lawful prize which may be captured from the Enemy, shall be considered as the property of that division only by which, or by Detachments from which, it shall have been seized.

General and other Officers in command of divisions or distinct corps, are accordingly authorized to divide lawful prize, captured by the troops under their orders, according to the rules and usages of His Majesty's service.

The Governor general is pleased to determine, that all captured horses deemed fit for army purposes, or for the stud, shall be set apart and reserved for the service of government, and commanding officers of divisions are directed to authorize immediate payment to the captors, at the regulation prices for all such horses duly approved by a committee of competent officers.

(Signed) J. YOUNG,
*Secretary to the Govt. Gen. Military Department.*

*Bombay Castle, 4th June* 1818.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon Maxwell to act as Marine Surgeon, and Assistant Surgeon Ogelvey as Surgeon of the Native General Hospital, during the absence of Surgeon Armstrong at sea, for the recovery of his health, or until further orders.

*Bombay Castle, 8th June* 1818.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to announce that the Forts of Byramghur and Bowanghur have been taken possession of by the Troops under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy.

Lieutenant M. F Penley is appointed Linguist in the Hindustanee Language to the 2d Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry from the 1st ultimo.

*By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council*
J. FARISH.
*Sec. to Govt.*

## CORRESPONDENTS.

*We can pay no attention to* ANONYMOUS *statements.*

THE
# COURIER,
JUNE 19, 1818.

## FIELD ARMIES.

In our last number we had the pleasure to announce the fall of Chandah, by storm, to the brave division of the army under the gallant Colonel Adams. We have since been favored with the following summary of the operations before that city, which we are happy to lay before our readers.

Colonel Adams's combined force, consisting of Madras and Bengal troops, appeared before the fortified city of Chandah on the 9th May. Terms were offered to the garrison, but the unfortunate hircarrahs who went in with the flag of truce, have never re-appeared; and it is supposed they were barbarously murdered. The 10th and 11th were dedicated to a close reconnoissance of the fortifications, which are five miles in circumference. On the 13th the British force took up a new position, and the erection of batteries on a hill was commenced the same evening; these batteries were completed by the morning of the 15th. After the batteries were opened, the fire of the enemy was soon silenced and several of their guns were dismounted. During the night of the 17th a twelve and a six pounder battery were constructed, which opened with great effect on the morning of the 18th. The following evening, the breaching battery was marked out, and the heavy guns were placed in position by daylight. The three 18lbders were admirably served, and by sunset a practicable breach was effected. A few shot were thrown in during the night; and on the morning of the 20th, before sunrise, the Madras and Bengal troops, formed in two contiguous columns, and covered by a fire from the howitzers, entered the breach abreast, and immediately diverged to the right and left. Colonel H. Scott was conspicuous in heading the storming party. The resistance offered by the enemy, at one time formidable, soon terminated.

The breach was capital, and of such easy ascent, that a horse-artillery gun was run up; and by great labor brought into the interior of the city.

We are happy to add that a considerable treasure has been discovered, which we hope will fall to the share of the gallant troops whose conduct on this occasion has put us in possession of this important fortress.

The heat in the batteries was excessive, the thermometer in the open air at noon being 145°.; and we are sorry to learn that several Europeans have died in consequence of the exposure.

By another account, we learn that the garrison of Chandah consisted of upwards of 3,000 men, that it was defended by 52 bastions with as many guns, some of the largest calibre. The two columns of the storming party were commanded by Col. H. Scott, and led on by him and Col. Popham. They advanced with as much steadiness & order as if on parade to within 20 paces, when a simultaneous dash, made in the most intrepid manner by both columns, carried them to the summit of the breach. They then separated to the right and left to oppose the enemy; 800 of whom flanked the breach, and fought with such resolution, that several of our officers were opposed hand to hand, and at this time Captains Charlesworth and Watson received severe sabre wounds. After a close and warm contest the enemy gave way in all directions. Many threw themselves from the walls and were killed in the fall or cut up by the reformed horse.

The Killedar and 500 men were killed or wounded. The rest escaped into a thick jungle of vast extent in the neighbourhood.

Our loss is, 1 Surgeon, *killed.*
1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, *wounded.*

Lieut. Fell of the Pioneers was wounded whilst in the act of planting the British flag.

Major Goreham of the Madras artillery, after performing his arduous duty nobly in the battery, died of fatigue and heat; as did Dr. Davies from the same causes. The manner in which the horse artillery guns were run up to the top of the breach, and got inside of the place in the course of a few minutes, reflects the highest credit on Lieuts. Pogenphole and Hunter and their men, the perpendicular descent on the inside being upwards of 12 feet.

By advices dated from Sir John Malcolm's camp at Keyree (about 20 miles north of Asseerghur) 3d June, we are happy to learn that Badjee row was then close to Sir John's camp, on his way to Benares. We are not yet acquainted with the particulars of the terms granted to this prince.

We have not yet received any advices of the fall of Malliagaum, by the last accounts received it still held out. A report was prevalent during the early part of this week, that the garrison had made a successful sortie, spiked our guns, and killed several of our gallant officers; this report we can positively contradict, the garrison having made no sortie since the last assault which put the Pettah in our possession.

The Surat Castle Captain Walker, we find, arrived at the Isle of France on the 4th April; she left England on the 26th December. The following is the list of passengers on board of her.

Colonel Hassard, R. E. and family; Capt. Odgin, 56th regt. and his lady; Lieut Palmer, R. A. Dr. McDonald, R. A. Dr. Whitfield, R. A. Mr. Armstrong, Surgeon; Mr. Collier, Surgeon, Staff; Lieut. Blannyhaset 73d regt. Dr. Walker 73d regt. Ensign Monke 73d regt. Ensign Triddle 73d regt.; Lieut. Heith 4th regt. N. I. Revd. Jeffreys and his lady; Miss Moore; M. J. Lavergne; Ensign Corfield 22d regt.

This ship we are informed would sail from the Isle of France for Ceylon about the 25th of April, and consequently the notice of her arrival at Trincomallie, as mentioned in the Madras papers, cannot have been correct.

We have continued our extracts from the latest English papers put into our possession by the arrival of the Ann. The two most important articles of intelligence communicated by them, are, the Decree of His Catholic Majesty, abolishing, after a certain term, the slave trade as carried on by Spanish subjects; and the first act of the British legislature on the opening of Parliament, in the repeal of the Habeas Corpus suspension act. Our subsequent columns contain a pretty full report of the principal speeches in the lower house on the usual motion for an address.

In consequence of the state of the weather, the ship Colombo will be unable to proceed to sea until Monday or Tuesday next. Letters for England will be received at Framjee Cowasjee's office until her final dispatch.

The free trader Melpomene will be the next ship for England: the very near approach of the monsoon renders the period of her sailing uncertain. Letters to be forwarded by her will be received at the office of Messrs. Shotton Malcolm & Co.

We still continue to receive with great irregularity, our papers from the other Presidencies. During the last week, only a few papers of an old date have come to us from Calcutta. From Madras we have papers to the 26th May.

His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop and his Staff reached Cannanore, on the evening of the 18th ultimo.

ARRIVALS.]—Lieut. and Quarter Master Wallace, 65th Regt.
Lieut. A. Stewart, A. Qr. Mr. Gen.
Lieut. Booth, 65th Regt.
Lieut. S. D. Siefdet, 2d | 3d.
Lieut. S. Robson, E. Regt.
Lieut. Robt. Paterson, B. E. Regt.

DEPARTURES.]—Capt. G. A. Litchfield, 2d Cav.
Ensign E. McCathy, 47th Regt.
Lieut. W. F. Dunlop, 2d Bat. 7th Regt.
Lieut. J. W. M. Falconar, Fort Adj. Tannah.
Lieut. Harris, Poonah A. Force.

## NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

### BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.]—June 6th Portuguese Ship *Princess Charlotte*, Comr. F. S. Pittancourt; from Lisbon and Rio de Janeiro the 18th Dec. 1817.
Do. do. Ship Leda, Capt. Geo. Lamb, from England the 31st Dec. 1817.
Do. do. American Ship Isabella Henderson, Comr. Geo. Dame, from New York the 25th Dec. 1817.
Do. 7th Brig Minerva, Capt. J. Jolliffe, from Delagoa Bay, and Mauritius the 28th January 1818.
Do. 8th the H. C. Cruiser Psyche, Lieut. R. Reynolds from the Malabar Coast the 6th May 1818.—*Passenger*, Capt. R. Barnwell.
Do. do. the H. C. Cruiser Benares, Lieut. J. M. Guy, from Cannanore the 18th May 1818.
Do. 9th the H. C. Cruiser Ariel, Lieut. W. S. Collinson, from Cannanore the 19th May 1818.
Do. 10th Grab Sallamty Savoy, Nacqudah Serange Wully, from Bengal the 20th Feb. 1818.
Do. 11th Brig Industry, Capt. Wm. Deller, from Madras the 19th March 1818.
*Passengers*, Mr. C. C. Brooks, Merchant, Mr. Adam Turner and his Lady, Country Service.

DEPARTURES.]—June 5th Ship John Bannerman, Capt. George Ross, to China.—*Passenger*, Mrs. Ross.
Do. Ship Milford, Capt. George Pelly, to China.
Do. the H. C. Cruizer, Ternate, Capt. C. Sealy, to the Persian Gulph.
Do. 7th American Ship Erin, Commander Nathan Cooke, to Salem.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—May 10th, Brig Louisa, Capt. F. D. Veicth, from Yanam 7th April.—12th, Brig Hollyhurchmy, Naeedah, Coriam, from Calcutta 26th April.—14th, Brig Bucephalus, Capt. R. B. Pavin, from Covelong 14th May.—15th, Ship Annapoorney, Nacodah Shaick Abdull Cauder, from Rangoon 30th March.—16th, Ship Commerce, Capt. William Dolge, from Covelong the 15th instant.—17th Ship Lord Wellington, Capt. L. Hall from London, left 22d Nov. 1817, Falmouth 24th Dec. 1817, and Cape of Good Hope left 29th March 1818.—ditto Ship Eliza, Capt. J. Pringle from Bombay, left 6th May 1818.—ditto, Ship Hastings, Captain S. Slason, from Bussorah left 10th March, Bushire and Bombay, left 5th May 1818.
May 19th, Ship Harriett, Capt. C. H. B. Beaufort from Padang 10th and Tappanooly 20th April, Passanger Mr. Hindes, Master Attendant of Nagore.—ditto, Ship Moira, Capt. W. Hornblow, from London 24th Dec. Cape of Good Hope 23d March.—21st, Cutter Alligator, pleasure boat, Capt. John Benson, from Cochin 12th May, Passengers, Mrs. J. Rodgers, and Capt. Smith.—25th, Ship Neptune, Capt. J. Rogers from Bombay left 30th April and Point de Galle left 21st May 1818.—Brig Hope, Captain P. Thissel, from Pulicat left 16th May.—Ship Perseverance, Captain A. Brown, from Batticola left 22d Instant.

DEPARTURES.—May 8th, Ship Eugenia of Calcutta, Captain W. F. Tyrer, to Bengal.—10th, Brig Hope, Capt. Wm. Smith, to Trincomalie.—do. Brig Bucephalus, Capt. R. B. Pavin, to Covelong.—11th, Ship Admiral Cockburn, Capt. J. Briggs, to London.
May 18th, Brig Ruby, Capt. T. Wyston for Masulipatam and Vizagapatam.—20th, Ship Hashmy, Capt. S. Slason, for Calcutta.—21st, Brig Louisa, Capt. F. D. Veicth, Pondicherry.—ditto, Ship Humayoon, Shah, Capt. J. Buckingham, for Calcutta.

### BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—At Huntly Lodge, on the 5th instant, the Lady of Dougal Christie, Esq. of a daughter.
DEATHS.—On Wednesday the 10th June, Mr. Wm. Newland.
At Seroor, on the morning of the 8th June, the lady of Capt. F. H. Pierce. Never were the interesting, the amiable, and the dignified graces of lady, better blended with those of wife, mother, sister, & friend, than in her whose premature fate, it is now the melancholy lot of her husband, her family, & her friends to deplore.

### MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On the 27th April, at St. John's Church, Trichinopoly, Mr. William Clarke, to Maria, eldest daughter of Lieut. T. Brunton of the 4th Nat. Ve. Bat. Commanding Madura.
At Pondicherry, on the 13th May, by the Revd. Chs. Church, Capt. J. R. Arbuthnot, to Miss Octoline Powney, third daughter of George Powney, Esq. of Grosvenor Square, London.
BIRTHS.—On the 3d May, at Guntoor, the lady of Lieutenant H. G. Jourdan, Commanding the Police Corps at that place, of a son.
On March the 11th last, at Quilon, (Travancore,) the lady of Lieut. Col. Clifford, C. B. H. M. 89th Regt. of a son.
On the 5th May, Mrs. Branson, of a son.
At Bangalore, on the morning of the 24th April, the lady of Capt. S. S. Gummer, 25th Regt. N. I. of a son.
At Salem, on the 20th May, the lady of J. H. Heath, Esq. C. S. of a son.
On the 23d May, the lady of Lieut. O'Connell, Commissary of Ordnance, of a daughter.
On the 18th May, the lady of W. Cooke, Esq. of a daughter.
At Bangalore, on the 16th May, the lady of Capt. B. Blake, 2d Bat. 25th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.
DEATHS.—On the 28th April, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. M. Starr, aged 45 years, deeply regretted by her relations and friends.
At Secunderabad, on the morning of the 4th April, after a short illness, Captain Elias Collings of the 2d Bat. 8th Regt. N. I. sincerely lamented by his brother officers, and all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, he has left a widow and three children to deplore their irreparable loss.

### EUROPE.

BIRTHS.]—On 26th Jan. at Plymouth, the Lady of Rear-Adm. Linzee, of a daughter.—At Looe, in Cornwall, the Lady of Capt. George Jackson, R. N. of a son.—At Great Yarmouth, the Lady of Capt. G. W. Willes, of his Majesty's ship Chirub, of a son.—On 27th Jan. at West Ham, Mrs. Gates, of a still-born son, her fifteenth child, and eleventh son in succession.—At Amgmering, Sussex, a female pauper, belonging to that parish, of three bouncing boys, who were christened Abrsham, Isaac, and Jacob.
MARRIED.]—On 29th Jan. at Bath, the Rev. Geo. Pitcher, eldest son of Jos. Du Pre Pitcher, Esq. M. P. of Winslade House, Devon. to Frances Amelia Chamier, youngest daughter of John Chamier, Esq. Grosvenor-place.—At Paris, on the 10th inst. at H. E. the British Ambassador's, Major F. Fuller, 59th Regt. to Amelia, daughter of Gen. Fuller.—On 29th Jan. Capt. Barry, R. E. to Miss Jackson, third daughter of J. Jackson, Esq. Master-Attendant of the Dockyard, Plymouth.
DIED.]—At Bentley Priory, Stanmore, on 27th Jan. last, John James Hamilton, Marquis of Abercorn, a Knight of the Garter, &c. His complaint was an enlargement of the liver. His Lordship had been thrice married. His first wife was Catherine, daughter of Sir J. Copley, by whom he had a son, James, the late Viscount Hamilton. The Marquis was in his 64th year. By his death the Marquisate ceases, and a blue ribbon becomes vacant.—1st Feb. at his house, Lincoln's Inn-fields, Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny, Bart. Receiver-General of the Droits of Admiralty, Director of the South Sea-House, &c.—On 28th Jan. in Devonshire place, General Morse, Royal Engineers.—On the 10th of Nov. at Lisbon, in his 54th year, his Excellency the Baron de Lobzeitren, 42 years Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Vienna to that of Portugal.—On Friday the 16th inst. at Ballinrobe, in Ireland, Major Chapman, of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, eldest son of Mr. Thomas Chapman, of Putney.—At Croydon, Mr. William Turner, veterinary student, in the 23d year of his age, after lingering a year and nine months, from inoculation, occasioned by dissecting a diseased animal at the Veterinary College.—On the 21st inst. at Halifax, John Rhodes, Esq. senior partner in the banking-house of Rhodes, Briggs & Co. He retired hastily from table, on account of a crumb of bread irritating the top of the windpipe, which induced a fit of coughing; the violence of which broke a blood-vessel in his lungs, and in half an hour he was a corpse!—On the 28th inst. Mr. Butler Mountain, proprietor of the Saracen's Head Inn, Skinner-street, Snow-hill.—On the 23d Jan. at

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Hoskins, Kingston, Jane, wife of the Rev. James Talbot Hutchins, aged 29—On 28th Jan. at Lakenheath, Suffolk, aged 97, the Rev. John Barnes, Rector of Barnengham and Weston, in that county. He was a man of inflexible integrity, but from his economical habits accumulated an immense fortune (it is said, nearly one million).

## Madras Intelligence.

### APPOINTMENT.

Mr. P. H. Strombom, French Translator to Government.

*Head Quarters of the Army: Camp at Sonaee, Saturday, 18th April* 1818.

H. E. the Commander in Chief has great satisfaction in expressing in Public Orders, the high sense he entertains, of the spirited, and judicious conduct, of Lieut. Scott of the 2d Batt. 9th Regt. N. I. which has been brought to H. E's. notice by Brig. Gen. Munro, Commanding the Reserve of the Army.

From the Brig. Gen's. report, it appears that Lieut. Scott, with a detachment of 50 men of the 2d Batt. 9th Regt. N. I. was sent to occupy a position near the Fortress of Hoogull, for the purpose of preventing the Enemy's Garrison at that place, from plundering and laying waste the adjacent country.—Lieut. Scott reached the place, and took up his ground on the 8th inst. about 1,000 yards from the Fort.—In the course of the day, he drove off a Party of the Enemy from a commanding position they occupied within 200 yards of the Fort, but owing to the fire of the guns from the works, he was compelled to retreat to his former position.

In the evening he was attacked by the whole of the Garrison, and after a gallant contest, succeeded in repulsing them, with considerable loss, at the same time taking possession of a well chosen position, close to the Fort, and covered from the effects of it's guns.

The determined perseverance, and courage, of this small Party, so ably directed by Lieut. Scott, intimidated the Enemy in such a degree, that they surrendered the place, with a Garrison of 800 men, next morning.

The Commander in Chief requests that Brig. Gen. Munro will communicate to Lieut. Scott, H. E's. entire approbation and applause of his conduct upon this occasion, as well as that of the gallant detachment under his command.

The Commander in Chief is happy in having it in his power, to correct an omission in H. E.'s G. O. of the 13th Ulto. noticing the attack of the Army of Bajee Rao, on the 20th Feb. last, by the Division of the Army under the Command of Brig. Gen. Smith, C.B.

The report of the Brig. Gen. stating that the Horse Artillery were kept in reserve, led the Commander in Chief to understand, that they were not actively engaged, but H. E. having received a subsequent report from the Brig. Gen. explanatory of the circumstance, and shewing that the Bombay Horse Artillery, under Capt. Pierce, bore an active, and distinguished share, in the discovery and honor of the Action of the 20th Feb. H. E. desires to offer to Capt. Pierce, the expression of his high approbation and thanks for the zealous and persevering exertions, which that Officer made in bringing his guns into position, and opening their fire, under circumstances of great difficulty, owing to the nature of the ground; and H. E. requests that the Brig. Gen. Smith, will communicate to Capt. Pierce, and to the Corps of Bombay Horse Artillery under his Command, the high sense entertained by the Commander in Chief, of their meritorious services and good conduct.

The Commander in Chief has received from Brig. Gen. Munro, Commanding the Reserve, a report, of the meritorious conduct of a Troop of the 5th Regt. Cavalry, in an affair with the Enemy's Horse on the 8th of Feb. last.—This report, from some mistake, has only now reached Head Quarters, and H. E. takes the earliest occasion, to express the very high sense he entertains of the gallantry and courage, which animated the small Party of the 5th Regt. Cavalry, on the occasion above alluded to, and particularly of the spirited and prompt decision, which marked the conduct of Capt. Munro, 7th Regt. Light Cavalry, Commanding the Troop, whose ready determination, and good judgment, not only saved the Troop, but succeeded in repulsing the Enemy, with considerable loss, although posted in an advantageous position, and vastly superior in numbers to the Party with Capt. Munro.

H. E. offers to Capt. Munro, and the gallant detachment under his command, his entire approbation and applause of their conduct, as reported by Brig. Gen. Munro, and desires that this Order may be particularly explained to the Troop of the 5th Cav. engaged with the Enemy on the 8th Feb. last.

*Head Quarters of the Army of the Deckan: Camp at Bisapoor, Friday, 13th March* 1818.

H. E. the Commander in Chief, has received the official details, from Brig. Gen. Munro, of the attack, and surrender of the Fortress of Badami, on the 18th ult. to the small, but gallant detachment, of the Reserve of the Army of the Deckan, under the Brig. Gen's. command.

The enterprizing spirit, which has marked the whole of the military operations, in which Brig. Gen. Munro has been engaged, reflects the highest lustre on that distinguished officer's professional zeal, and conspicuous ability.—The present attack, undertaken with so much promptitude and decision, has produced the unconditional surrender of the important citadel of Badami, after the Fort was gallantly stormed, without any considerable loss, an advantage which must be attributed, in a very great degree, to the timely and fortunate arrival of the reinforcements from the Ceded Districts, without which addition to Brigadier Gen. Munro's very inadequate Force, the results might have more glorious, but the loss more severe.

H. E. the Commander in Chief requests, that Major Newall who has conducted the details of the Division of the Reserve, under Brig. Gen. Munro's immediate command, will accept his thanks and acknowledgments for the very able and judicious manner, in which he has conducted this, as well as every previous service in which the detachment has been engaged:—H. E. the Commander in Chief also desires, that Capt. Rose of the 2d Batt. 9th Regt. will accept his acknowledgments, for the gallant and spirited manner, he led the advance of the Storming Party, into the Fort of Badami:—The expression of H. Excellency the Commander in Chief's approbation and applause, is also due to the gallant detachment of H. M. 22d Regt. Lt. Dra. (dismounted,) the Flank Companies of the 2d Batt. 4th Regt. the Flank Companies of the 2d B. 9th Rt. and the Detachment of Madras Pioneers, for the admirable spirit and coolness they evinced in the attack.

The Commander in Chief has received from Brig. Gen. Smith, Commanding the 4th Division of the Army of the Deckan, the official details of the important success gained by the Troops under the Brig. Gen.'s command, on the 28th ulto. at Ashtie, over the Army of Bajeerow, and H. E. hastens to record his admiration of the ability and gallantry, which have led to this most important result.

It appears that after a most persevering pursuit, which the Troops of the 4th Division kept up with exemplary cheerfulness, during a period of three months, their exertions were rewarded by coming up with the Enemy on the above day.—The opposition made by the Mahratta Cavalry, was brave and resolute, but the successive charges made by our gallant Cavalry, soon compelled them to fly in confusion, with the loss of about 300 men, and a great part of their baggage.

The death of their leader Goklah, who fell in the action, and the rescue of His Highness The Rajah of Sattara, who, with his Family, is now happily under the protection of the British Government, are among the more striking features of this brilliant affair, and their importance will certainly be fully appreciated, by The Most Noble The Governor General.

H. E. Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Hislop, begs leave to tender, his greatful acknowledgments, to Brig. Gen. Smith, for the unceasing energy and high military character, which have marked that Officer's proceedings during the short, but eventful period of hostilities, with Bajeerow, and H. E. assures the Brig. Gen. that in the report of the present affair, which will be immediately laid before The Most Noble The Governor Gen. it will be H. E.'s endeavour, to do justice to his distinguished conduct.

H. E. Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Hislop, notices, with the highest satisfaction, the intrepid and well timed charge, made by the two Squadrons of H. M.'s 22d Dragoons, under Major Dawes by which the Enemy were first routed, and the no less admirable conduct of the 2d and 7th Regts. of Madras Cav. under Majors Walker, and Doveton, respectively, which gallant Corps, composed the Brigade commanded by Lieut. Col. Colebrooke, C. B., and whose exertions on this occasion, have been such as to excite in H. E.'s mind, the strongest sentiments of approbation of the skill, and decision of those Officers, as well as of the gallantry and discipline displayed by their exemplary Corps.

The Commander in Chief also desires, that Capt. Frith of the Madras Artillery, will accept his acknowledgments, for the very able and judicious manner he brought the Gallopers under his command, into action with the Cavalry.

The important services of Capt. Torey, Dep. Adj Gen. and of Capt. Mayne, Dep. Quar. Mast Gen. and the active zeal and promptitude, of Brig. Gen. Smith's Personal Staff, Capt. Hardcastle, Lieut. Place, and Lieut. Billamore, have been brought H. E.'s notice, in a manner, which entitles them individually, to receive H. E.'s thanks and applause.

The Commander in chief has also much pleasure, in offering his best acknowledgments, to Major Hull, Dep. Comm. Gen. whose excellent arrangements, foresight, and assiduity, are represented by the Brig. Gen. to have overcome many obstacles to the supply of the Division, during it's recent operations.

The Paymaster of the 4th Division, Capt. James, the Commissary of Stores, Captain Griffiths of the Bom. Art. and Mr. Supt. Surg. Phillips, are also entitled to the Commander in Chief's praise and acknowledgments for the efficiency which has prevailed in their respective Departments.

The Fort of Singhur having surrendered to Brig. Gen. Pritzler's Detachment, on the 2d Ins. H. E. the Commander in Chief, congratulates that Officer and the gallant Troops under his command on the possession of so strong a Fortress, with so little loss.

The able and judicious arrangements made by Brig. Gen. Pritzler, for conducting the operations of the siege, reflect the highest credit on that Officer's military character, and the Commander in Chief requests the Brig. Gen. to be assured, that he will report his high estimation of the services he has rendered, in appropriate terms, to The Most Noble The Governor General.

The professional ability and experience of Lieut. Col. Dalrymple of the Madras Artillery, (who commanded the Artillery employed at the siege of Singhur.) are reported by Brig. Gen. Pritzler to have been conspicuous, and H. E. The Commander in Chief requests Lieut. Col. Dalrymple to be assured how duly he appreciates the value of his zealous services, on this, as well as on every other occasion.

The Commander in Chief also requests that Capt. Nutt of the Bombay Eng. and Lieut. Grant of the Madras Eng. will accept his thanks, and cordial approval of their zealous and valuable services, during the siege.

The conduct of the Artillery, Pioneers, and Troops in general, was highly praiseworthy, and The Commander in Chief notices, with great satisfaction, the commendation which Brig. Gen. Pritzler has bestowed on them, for their zeal and cheerfulness on all occasions.

H. E. The Commander in Chief has great satisfaction in announcing to the Army, that the Fortress of Chockum surrendered to the Detachment commanded by Lieut. Col. Deacon of the Madras Est. on the 27th Ulto.

The judgement, spirit, and decision, with which the short, but active operations, against the Fort of Chockum, were carried on, speak sufficiently the ability and character of Lieut. Col. Deacon, and H. E. The Commander in Chief requests that Officer to accept his praise and acknowledgments for the important services he has rendered.

The Commander in Chief's approbation, is also due to Capt. Thew, Commanding the Bombay Artillery, Ensign Slight of the Bombay Engineers, employed on this service, as well as to the whole of the Officers, and Troops of this Detachment.

T. H. S. CONWAY,
Adjutant General of the Army of the Deckan.

MAY, 14th 1818.

By the arrival of the Ganges at Calcutta, we learn that the General Harris, was the only Company's Ship remaining at Whampoa in the early part of March—she was expected to sail in April; the General Kyd, Captain Nairne, sailed from China on the 5th of March.

[*Govt. Gaz.*

MAY 19, 1818.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival in the Roads yesterday morning, of three Ships—the long expected Ship Lord Wellington, Captain Hill, from London; and the Hastings and Eliza, both from Bussora, and last from Bombay, which they left on the 6th instant.

*Passengers per Wellington.*

Captain Clark, H. M. 46th Regt. Ensign A. Geddes, ditto, Capt. H. E. Page, Mr. J. D. Gleig, Mr. R. Franco, and Mr. E. B. Harrington,

*Passengers per Hastings.*

Mrs. Cowan, four Armenian Ladies and two Children, Lieutenant Binnyman, 6th Madras Cavalry, Lieutenant Obar, H. M. 67th Regt.; Mr. Vyle, and three Native Passengers.

*Passengers per Eliza*

Mrs. Saunders and Child, Mr. Bateman.

MAY 26, 1818.

Our local news of the past week have been as usual scanty and uninteresting, and we have heard of few occurrences from the Armies worthy of notice.

The Land Winds have blown with considerable violence and heat for some days past—the Thermometer has been so high in the shade as 105°.

The Brig Dotterel, Captain Salter, arrived off Sadras on the 19th instant, from Bengal, and conveyed F. C. Regel, Esq the Chief of the Netherlands Settlements on the Coast of Coromandel, with his family.

We have received a Ceylon Gazette of the 9th instant. We are glad to observe that the accounts from the interior are much more favorable than they have been for some time past.

[*Madras Courier.*

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.]—Captain Robert Bell, 10th N. I.—Lieut. J. Ross, 1st Bat. 7th N. I.—Mr. Bagshaw, late Ensign 69th Regt.

## Calcutta Intelligence.

MAY 12, 1818.

We are sorry to hear of three considerable bankruptcies among the Natives—a shopkeeper of the China Bazar, a Sheroff, and a Parsee Merchant.

Letters from Mirzapore state that the price of Cotton was falling.

His Lordship, after having encamped at Secundra on the 27th, arrived at Goruckpore on the 30th.

The Epidemic was raging both at that place and in his Lordship's Camp. While at Secundra the Thermometor is said to have been once at 110. The Epidemic showed itself in some individuals by diarrhœas without vomitting, and in others by head aches. We have seen one case of that kind in Calcutta. It exhibited both symptoms mentioned without retchings, but proved benign.

We are led to expect his Lordship's departure from Goruckpore for the Presidency within six weeks.

[*Calcutta Times.*

## ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

### BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

JANUARY 4, 1818.

The very foolish quarrel in in Court of the Netherlands has been made up in the manner every one wished. Such things may sometimes happen from the fault of the father, but the general feeling of mankind, and from the best reasons, is always unfavourable to the son. The Prince of Orange, by what we have heard of him, is a young man of better intentions than understanding.

It would seem from an article in the American Papers, that the American Executive have some purpose of taking possession of Amelia Island,—a Spanish possession, but at present the rendezvous of pirates, and those who act like pirates. If Spain consent and Spain probably will do so, in order to deprive the South Americans of their best port, America may rightfully take it; if not, the American Government will not venture it. In truth, no power has conducted itself with more correctness, during this contest, than America. She led the example, instead of following it.

It is pleasing to praise a government from whom every one expected a very different spirit and conduct.

The accounts which have come to hand since Tuesday, relative to the late hurricane in the West Indies, no longer enable us to indulge the hope of the islands named as the principal sufferers having escaped its ravages. Letters received from Barbadoes (*via* Demerara) of Oct. 27, say little of the injury there sustained, as it was, we believe, confined to a few of the shipping: but they confirm, in many fatal particulars, the deplorable intelligence of the loss of the lives and ruin of property at St. Lucia. The Governor, General Seymour, survived but a short time after he had been dug out from the ruins of his house. Mrs. Seymour and her children were saved, but all the rest of the family perished. Major Burdett, with his wife and child, were among the number of the killed. The barracks were levelled with the earth. Those of the garrison who escaped destruction owed their safety to an order to evacuate the buildings before they had given way to the tempest. But every negro house on the island was blown into the air. The town was nearly a mass of ruins; the cane crops torn up by the root, and the country laid waste as far as cultivation extended. The Secretary to the Governor had written a pressing application to Lord Combermere for supplies and assistance, on behalf of the destitute inhabitants. We know few details respecting the other islands, but are taught to fear the worst, especially for Dominique and Martinique, which are said to have been more immediately in the track of the hurricane. The latter is represented in the *Antigua Gazette* of the 5th ult. to have become a scene of perfect misery and desolation; all the ships in the harbour of St. Pierre's had been driven out to sea; and so late as the 26th, five days afterwards, not one had returned or been heard of.

The accounts received in town from Liverpool, state the sales of all descriptions of cotton last week at 14000 bags, at an advance on the preceding week's prices of ¼d. to ½d. per pound. The spinners are the purchasers, whose stocks being exhausted, are now compelled to come into the market: their manufactories are now in full employ; and a further considerable rise in the raw material is confidently expected.

On Wednesday the Metropolis was completely enveloped by a fog which was so thick as to render it impossible to discern objects at only the distance of a few yards. Candles were burnt in all the houses in the City during the day. The stage coachmen were obliged to employ men to lead their horses. At all the outlets, and in London itself, the horns were used incessantly. At the same time the frost was severe, and the pavement appeared black and slippery.

A coinage of crowns or five shilling pieces will commence in the course of a few days, at the Mint. On one side will be a head of his Majesty, and on the reverse the figures of St. George and the Dragon. The number to be struck, in the first instance, will be 500,000; when that number is completed, they are to be issued to the Bank, which it is said, will be in a month or five weeks time.

JANUARY 11, 1818.

Boston Papers to the 18th December arrived yesterday. The following are extracts:—

The Boston Paper of the 16th contains the annual Treasury Report as to Finance. The revenue, in 1815, was 49 millions of dollars; in 1816 36 millions; and in 1817, 33 millions.

The permanent annual revenue is estimated at 24 millions of dollors. The expense in 1818 would be greatly lessened, it was estimated at about 22 millions of dollars.

Hostilities between the army of the United States and the Seminole Indians have commenced. Gen. Gaines was surrounded and blockaded in one of the forts on St. Mary's; he had dispatched an express, requesting immediate reinforcements. Some Spaniards are reported to have joined the Indians.

An important document, respecting the Slave Trade, is given in another part of our paper. It is a Decree of the King of Spain, prohibiting his subjects from trading in slaves on the coast of Africa, *north of the Line*, and restricting the duration of the trade *south of the Line*, on the same coast, to two years and five months, from the date of the Decree. The prohibition in the former case is to take effect immediately, and the penalty attached to its violation is transportation to the Philippine Islands, in the East India Sea.

### MORNING CHRONICLE.

JANUARY 5th 1818.

CHARLES BURNEY, D. D.—On Saturday last the remains of this profound scholar were deposited in his family vault, St. Paul's, Deptford, of which parish he was Rector. The principal inhabitants of the place attended the funeral, and having met afterwards in the Vestry-room, agreed to erect in the church, at their own expence, a monument to his memory.

The loss of so eminent and useful a man cannot fail to be sincerely deplored, for, having created a noble income by his industry and learning, he disbursed it with the most princely liberality, in giving largely to most of the public subscriptions, but chiefly in contributing to whatever tended to promote literature and science. Amongst a multitude of instances may be mentioned, that his veneration for Dr. Bentley induced him to print a splendid edition of his letters, under the title of *Bentlii Epistolæ*, which he enriched by his own erudite annotations, and distributed every copy of the work gratuitously. He purchased the famous *Townley Homer*, for which MS. he paid 650 guineas, and refused a thousand, that, it is said, were offered by the University of Oxford for the precious relic, so anxious was he to complete his Greek MSS. by an addition which renders them almost invaluable; indeed his library is altogether one of the most magnificent private collections in Eu-

rope. This now passes into the possession of his son, the Rev Charles Parr Burney, of Greenwich, and we cannot help expressing a hope that he will not allow it to be dispersed; or, rather, that he will not suffer the rare things in it to be purchased for the purpose of enriching foreign libraries.

Dr. Burney is the second luminary, in that bright constellation of learning formed by Porson, Parr and himself, that has now disappeared from our view. His family have all been conspicuous; his father, the Historian of Music, and friend of Johnson, was one of the most elegant writers of that age; his brother, Captain Burney, of the Navy, who accompanied Cook in his own last, long, enterprising, and perilous voyage, is one of the first geographers that this country possesses, a fact well supported by his voluminous and elaborate History of Voyages of Discovery; and Msd. D'Arblay, his sister, has equally distinguished herself by her well known writings.

Dr. Burney was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, Chaplain to his Majesty, Rector of Deptford, and of Hooe, in Kent, and also Prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral.

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JANUARY 7th.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following ships were thus timed, viz.—

Fairlie, Captain T. E. Ward; Henry Porcher, Capt. J. P. Anstice, for Bengal and Bombay, to be afloat 10th February, and to sail from Gravesend 22d March

Lord Keith, Captain J. Freeman; Northampton, Capt. C. Tebbut, for Bengal; Lady Lushington, T. Donner, for Bombay; to be afloat 22d March, and to sail from Gravesend 1st May.

JANUARY 8th.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following Captain were sworn into the command of their respective ships; viz.

Captain T. H. Harris, Prince Regent, Madras and Bengal; Captain T. E. Ward, Fairlie, Bengal and Bombay.

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JANUARY 10th

SHIP NEWS.

CUMBRIAN'S REEF, OR GADD'S ROCK.

The shoal named Cumbrian's Reef, or Gadd's Rock, is no longer doubtful. Lieut. D. Ross, Marine Surveyor to the Honourable East India Company, in the Eastern Seas, having examined it on the 9th of January, 1817, he found it to be a small and very dangerous shoal, about 100 yards long, upon which the boat found two fathoms water about the middle of the Rock, and it is situated in lat. 21 deg. 43 min.* N. bearing S. 2 deg. E. from the highest part of Little Basel Tobag Xima.

* Or only half a mile different from its situation, as stated in page 332 of vol. 2d, of Horsburgh's India Directory, 2d edition, from the observation of Lieut. W. Smyth.

JANUARY 12th.

This Gazette notifies the appointment of Major General Sir Peregrine Maitland as Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, Sir Thomas Plumer as Master of the Rolls, John Gunning, Esq. as Surgeon Extraordinary to the King, Dr. G. Smith as Physician Extraordinary, and William Tudor Esq. as Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen.

JANUARY 13th.

Lord Byron.—One of the Sunday Papers had a report, which has been copied into most of the Morning Papers, that Lord Byron had died at Lausanne in Switzerland.—We have every reason to think that the account is false, for there are letters of a late date from his Lordship, written at Venice where he had established his residence.

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## *LAW INTELLIGENCE.*

COURT OF CHANCERY, MONDAY, JAN. 12.

The Lord Chancellor, at half past ten this morning, came into Court, and resumed his sittings. There were a considerable number of Counsel and Solicitors present.

CONDUCT OF SOLICITORS.

The Lord Chancellor in the case of Troward, a Solicitor, felt himself indispensibly bound to make some observations, though the case had been fixed for the first Seal. It was necessary he should do it now, in order to correct any mistakes which might exist on the question. It was simply this—whether a Solicitor, in the midst of a law suit, can refuse to go on, and at the same time not deliver up the papers entrusted to him for his client, merely because the client was indebted to him. This point was of some importance, not only to Solicitors but to suitors, and it was the bounden duty of the Court to see that the interests of the latter were not put into hazard by the caprice of the former. He held it therefore to be clear, that no Solicitor of this Court could, on any pretext say that he had such a lien on the papers, that he would neither give them up nor proceed with the suit. The Court would never suffer the interests of his Majesty's subjects to be trifled with in that manner, for if a Solicitor chose to desist from his duty in the middle of a suit, he was indispensibly bound to shew every paper to the new Solicitor in the cause, and to shew them at every time they were required. If an inquiry was found necessary before the Master the said Solicitor was bound, if he did not give up the papers, to attend every meeting before such Master with the papers at his own expence, but he could never be presumed to have a lien of such a kind as was alleged. This was the rule of the Court, and to it he should peremptorily adhere.

Sir S. Romilly—My Lord, no blame can in this case attach to my client, he having no such intention.

The Lord Chancellor—Certainly not. I don't say one word against him, nor should I be justified in so doing. What I mean is, that the practice of the Court should be understood both for the benefit of Solicitors and suitors.

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JANUARY 14th,

"We yesterday," says *The Courier, exclusively* announced the capture of the rebel Mina, with many of his followers." We again repeat, that though we cannot positively contradict this statement, we have great reason to doubt the truth of it. We cannot forget that this is the *second extraordinary Gazette* of Mexico which has announced the capture of Mina, and the first account wore as great an appearance of truth as the last. Neither can we forget that M'Gregor has been at least ten times killed in the Spanish accounts, and twice sent packed to Caracas, though he now happens to be not only alive, but even in excellent health, in the United States. So much for the *exclusive* statements which *The Courier* owes to the industry of a distinguished individual in Portland-place, to whom he seems to be indebted not merely for his facts and observations, but also for his idioms; for to this assistance we can only attribute the observation that "that part of the province of New Santander from Soto la Marine southward, is but thinly *populated*"

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On Saturday last died, of the gout in his stomach Lieut. General Floyd, Colonel of the 8th Dragoons, and Governor of Gravesend and Tilbury. We understand his regiment is already conferred on Lord Edward Somerset. It is a most lucrative regiment, as it is in India.

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JANUARY 15,

The Earl of Dalhousie is appointed Governor and Commander-in-chief of Canada, in the room of Sir John Sherbroke, who retires. Sir James Kempt, it is said, is to succeed lord Dalhousie, at Halifax.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Captain J. Stewart was sworn into the command of the ship Lady Melville, designed to China direct; as was Captain B. Kay into the command of the Marchioness of Ely, destined to Madras and Bengal.

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The following Addres has been presented to Sir William Grant, on his retirement from the Rolls, by the Law Society:—

To the Right Honourable Sir William Grant.

Sir—The Society of Practitioners in the several Courts of Law and Equity, resident in and near the Metropolis, beg leave to express their sincere regret at the great loss which the Public and the Profession have sustained by your resignation of the high Judicial Office which you have so long filled with distinguished advantage of the suitors, and equal honour to yourself.

The great legal attainments, the patience and perseverance in investigation, and the prompt and sound judgment in decision, which have characterised the discharge of your important duties, have long been subjects of public and professional admiration.

At no period have the dignity and order of the Court been better preserved or upheld than during that in which you have presided, nor have the Solicitors ever experienced greater condescension, more candid and liberal treatment, or greater facilities and accommodation in the discharge of their professional duties.

They cannot, therefore, in justice to their own feelings, witness your passing from public to private life, without expressing their sincere and grateful acknowledgments for the uniform kindness and attention they experienced during the time you presided in your late office.

Impressed with these sentiments, they unite in one general and fervent wish, that you may long enjoy, in uninterrupted health and tranquillity, that universal respect and veneration, which the virtues and talents you have displayed in the public service, have most deservedly acquired.

JOS. KAYE, Prolocutor.

Substance of Sir WILLIAM GRANT'S Answer to the Address:—

Gentlemen—I am much flattered by the favourable opinion which you entertain of my public conduct, and much indebted to you for the good wishes with which you accompany my retreat into private life. To gain approbation has never been a motive with me in the discharge of duty, but to obtain it as the result of endeavours faithfully to execute the duties of an important office, must be gratifying to every well-formed mind.

The interests of justice seemed to me to require that due respect should be shewn to all, who, in the several departments connected with its administration, conducted themselves respectably. The practisers in the Court, in which I lately presided, owe to their own conduct, that treatment on my part, with which they are pleased to express their satisfaction.

Accept Gentlemen, my best wishes for the prosperity of your Society, and for its success in the attainment of the laudable objects for which I understand it to have been instituted.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE

SIR, Bloomsbury-square, Jan 14.

Observing that a report of the death of Lord Byron, at Lausanne, is in circulation, and being most anxious to allay the apprehensions of his Lordship's numerous friends, amongst whom I know he ranks you, I beg to inform you that I received a letter from his Lordship, dated so recently as the 11th of last December, from Venice, where his Lordship had fixed his residence, and was then in perfect health.

I remain, yours, most obedient,

JOHN HANSON.

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# HAMPSHIRE TELEGRAPH

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JANUARY 5, 1818.

A Court-Martial assembled at Plymouth on Wednesday, to try Capt. Tancock, of his Majesty's ship *Iphigenia*, upon charges preferred against him by the Officer of Marines, for improper conduct toward him.

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The following Promotions and Appointments were made by the Lords of the Admiralty in December:—

Promotions.—Captain—Edward Barnard. Commander—Douglas Cox. Superannuated Commanders—James Share, Philip Justice (*a*). Lieutenant—George Harding, John Robarts (*c*). Thomas Marriott, Charles C. Dent, L. D. Mitchell, Right Hon. Lord H. F. Thynne, C. H. Hutchinson, Hon. Edw. Gore, Thos. B. Wells, Surgeons—Chas. Cameron, John Liddell, W. T. Llewellyn.

Appointments.—Capts—Edward Barnard, to the Conway; Chas. H. Reid, Driver; Timothy Scriven, (C. B.) Erne; Douglas Cox, Spearwater. Lieutenants—J. G. Nops, Cadmus; C. C. Dent, Challenger; Adam Cuppage, Conqueror; J. W. Cairnes, Island of Ascension; M. T. Hare, Erne; Wm. Sanders, ditto; H. Jellicoe, ditto; John Barclay (*b*), Elk; R. P. Madge, Florida; Hon. Edward Gore, Fly; C. R. Milbourne, Ganymede; T. B. Wells, Harrier; J. J. Onslow, Iphigenia; L. D. Mitchell, Larne; T. R. Brigstocke, Lee; Vaughan Lloyd, Leveret; George C. Gambier, Orlando; Lord H. F. Thynne, Tagus. Marines—First, Lieut. W. H. Strangways, Glasgow. Surgeons—Chas. Cameron, Challenger; James M'Donnell, Cherokee; W. T. Llewellyn, Harrier; L. Armstrong, Semiramis; John Liddell, Spearwater; Wm. Shoveller, Sybille. Assistant Surgeons—James Gregory, Brazen; James Ellis, Driver; Alex Anderson, Iphigenia; John Bill, Minden; George Imlay, Semiramis; Eb. Johnstone, Shearwater; Robt. Morrison, Sir Francis Drake; James Smyth, Sybille. Pursers—H. B. H. Long, Beaver; J. G. Rolle, Erne.

Resident Commissioner at Trincomalee—Captain Clotworthy Upton, vice Capt. Puget.

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FEBRUARY 2,

A letter from Count Carra Saint Cyr, dated Cayenne, the 18th of November, 1817, published officially in The Moniteur, announces the taking possession of French Guiana on the 8th of that month.

Brussels Papers have arrived to the 24th inst.—The marriage of the Duke of Cambridge will take place at Cassel about the middle of March. Soon after, his Royal Highness is expected to visit this country with his consort; and they will return to Hanover in the autumn. The states of Hanover, it is said, have resolved to petition the Prince Regent for the suppression of the distinction which still exists at the High Court of Appeal at Zell, between the Class of Nobles and that of Civilians.

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There was a considerable fluctuation, yesterday, in Consols, which began at 79, declined to 78¾, and left off, at 79½.

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The state of the country is evidently improving very fast. The inquiry after farms that are not very much rack-rented has left not many farms unlet, and the present prices of grain are such that no reasonable farmer can complain of his profits; while the state of the funds has induced numbers of monied men to become purchasers of land.

The manufacture of callicoes or cotton piece goods at Blackburn is very extensive. About 25,000 pieces are made weekly, for which upwards of 6500l. are paid for wages.

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It is said that the present Attorney-General is to be the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, Sir R. Gifford, Attorney General, and Mr. Wetherell, Solicitor-General; Mr. Sergeant Vaughan to be the new Welch Judge; Mr. W. Harrison the Attorney-General, and Mr. Casberd, M. P. Solicitor-General to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

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Paris Papers are received to Monday's date. The French Ministry have experienced a signal defeat in the rejection by the Chamber of Peers of the projet relative to the Press; as out of 161 voters 102 were against, and only 59 in favour of the proposed law.

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The County of Kent is likely to be strongly contested at the next General Election.

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Jamaica papers of the 13th ult. were received yesterday. From Mexico they supply us with nothing later than the capture of Comanja; and from the Spanish Main they only present us with advices which the last arrivals from Trinadad prove to have been incorrect. The reinforcements expected by the Royalists from Cadize spoken of as if they were close at hand. Their hopes, however, would be disappointed; the squadron which is to convey them not having yet left Spithead for Cadize. La Pique frigate had returned to Jamaica from the Havannah, without the money taken from the Tay; the Spaniards having alleged, that they had not authority to deliver it up. By a return of the slave population, it appears, there are 345,252; and that the number of slaves baptised in 1817, amounts to about 40,000; but no returns had been received from three parishes.

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In the Court of King's Bench, yesterday, *William Ashford* v. *Abraham Thornton*, in an Appeal of Murder, Ashford put in a demurrer to Thornton's replication, and the latter having immediately delivered a rejoinder, next Friday Counsel are to be heard, and the Judges will decide whether Thornton is or is not to be allowed to wage battle, or go to new trial.

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At a Court Martial, held at Woolwich, on the 7th Jan. 1818, and continued by adjournment until the 19th, for trying Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Abernethie, of the Woolwich Division of Royal Marines, upon the following charges, preferred against him by Lieut.-Colonel Savage, of the half-pay of that Corps:

Copy of charges preferred by Lieut.-Col. Savage, of the Royals Marines, against Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Abernethie, of the same Corps.

1st,—For conduct unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman, in making use of offensive observations in the course of conversation with Colonel Savage, in the Marine Library, at Woolwich, on or about the 15th February, 1815, in the presence of Major Stransham, Captain Thomas Clarke, Captain Connolly, and other Officers, after repeated intimations from Lieut.-Colonel Savage, that if he persisted in such observations, he (Lieut.-Colonel Savage) should be compelled to notice them in a more particular manner; for persevering in such offensive remarks, until Lieut.-Colonel Savage was provoked to call him (Lieut.-Col. Abernethie) "impertinent fellow," and afterwards to repeat the same in the strongest terms.

2nd,—For conduct unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman, in asserting, on or about the 11th of December, 1817, palpable falsehood, in declaring, upon his honour, to Brevet Major Nicholls and other Officers, that he (Lieut. Colonel Abernethie) never heard Lt.-Colonel Savage apply to him the epithets mentioned in the first charge, viz. that he (Lieut.-Colonel Abernethie) was "an impertinent fellow," and other expressions to that effect.

3d,—For conduct unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman, in sending, on or about the 11th of December, Capt. Robert Clarke (nearly three years after the date of the transactions named in the first charge) to read a paper, written by Lieut.-Colonel Abernethie, which contained the most scurrilous abuse of Lieut.-Col. Savage, for the obvious purpose of provoking him to fight a duel; and for afterwards causing a similar paper to be put in the Marine Library, at Woolwich; and for sending his brother, Mr. Abernethie, on the 12th of December, 1817, to demand satisfaction of Lieut.-Colonel Savage, on account of opinions expressed by Lieut.-Col. Savage respecting Lieut.-Col. Abernethie's character, subsequent to the insult mentioned in the first charge; and in consequence of that insult not having been noticed by Lt.-Col. Abernethie, he also knowing that Lt.-Col. Savage had declared to Captain Robert Clarke, that he would not meet Lieut.-Col. Abernethie, as he had permitted the insult mentioned in the first

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

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# SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1818.


(Continued from the last Page)

charge to remain so long unresented, and thereby forfeited every claim to satisfaction as an Officer and a Gentleman; and for also sending on the following day, the 13th of December, 1817, Lt.-Col. Lynn to demand satisfaction of Lieut.-Col. Savage, notwithstanding the decisive answers given by Lieut.-Colonel Savage, both to Captain Robert Clarke and Mr. Abernethie on that point.

4th—For conduct unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman, in compromising scandalous disputes, in which he Lieut.-Colonel Abernethie, has been engaged with the junior Officers; more particularly with Lieut. Pollock, on or about May or June, 1816. who on that occasion, threatened to horsewhip him.

Upon which charges, the Court came to the following decision, namely,—The Court having duly considered the evidence on the part of the prosecution, and what the prisoner, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Abernethie, had to offer in his defence, is of opinion that the first charge is not proved, and does therefore acquit him of that charge.

The Court is of opinion, the second charge is not proved; it appearing that the prisoner, whilst he denied having heard the particular expressions "impertinent fellow," and "damn'd impertinent fellow," admitted with the same breath, language equally degrading, and that he evinced no intention, either to conceal or to soften down the offensive expressions he had received from Lieut.-Col. Savage. The Court does therefore acquit him of palpable or intentional falsehood.

The Third Charge, not being cognizable before a Court Martial, the charge was not entered into by the Court.

The Court is of opinion, that the prisoner is not guilty of the Fourth Charge, and that the charge, absolutely destitute of proof, is vexatious and malicious; and does therefore acquit him.

The Court feels itself imperatively called upon to comment upon parts of the matter, which has appeared during the course of the trial; and wishes to express, in the strongest manner, its disapprobation of the offensive language which took place in the Marine Library, and which for so long a period was suffered to remain without explanation or honourable adjustment.

Before closing its proceedings, the Court thinks itself imperiously called upon to refer to the general conduct of the Prosecutor, on this occasion; and is of opinion, it cannot in terms sufficiently strong, convey its reprehension of his bringing forward circumstances said to have passed at periods so remote, as charges against an Officer, when nothing appears to the Court to have prevented the Prosecutor from preferring such charges at an earlier period, had he been actuated by zeal for his Majesty's service, or jealousy of the honor of the Marine Corps. The Court therefore thinks it expedient to record, on its proceedings, the high disapprobation it entertains of the general conduct of the Prosecutor, nor can the Court conceive that the Prosecutor acted under a proper regard for his own character, in bringing forward those charges against Lieut.-Colonel Abernethie, at the very moment when he (Lieut. Colonel Abernethie), was demanding reparation for reiterated and recent injuries: for if Lieut.-Colonel Savage conceived that Lieut.-Colonel Abernethie was out of the pale of demanding reparation, these reiterated attacks were both unjust and unmanly.

The said Charges and Sentence, with a minute of the proceeding, having been laid before his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; His Royal Highness has been pleased in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to approve the finding of the Court.

His Royal Highness taking into consideration the animadversion of the Court upon the offensive language which took place in the Marine Library, at Woolwich, and which for so long a time was suffered to remain without explanation or honourable adjustment; and which offensive language, it appears by the evidence, was first addressed by Lieut.-Colonel Savage to Lieut.-Col. Abernethie; His Royal Highness feels it to be due to the good order and character of the Royal Marine Corps, to take notice of Lieut.-Colonel Abernethie's conduct by removing him to the permanent Half pay of the Corps.

And his Royal Highness further taking into consideration the conduct of Lieut.-Colonel Savage, and concurring in the strong censure pronounced upon him by the Court Martial, is pleased to direct that the name of Lieut.-Col. Savage shall be removed altogether from the list of Officers of the Royal Marines.

And his Royal Highness further is pleased to direct that the charges and the sentence of the Court, and his Royal Highness's pleasure thereon, shall be communicated to each of the Divisions of Royal Marines, and entered in the general order books thereof.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF PEERS.

Wednesday, Jan. 28.] The Bill for repealing the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act was read a first time. Lord Sidmouth said, that there was no record on the Journal of the House, that an Act of that kind had ever been repealed, or not suffered to run out to its utmost limit. Now the present Act will not expire till the 1st of next March; and if Ministers were so tenacious of a privilege, whose advantages to them, in personal point of view, it is really very difficult to comprehend, they might have continued in the quiet possession of it some weeks longer. But instead of doing this, they surrender a delicate trust in the earlist moment they are enabled to do so, from precisely the same motives which impelled them to seek it—the public good.

Lord Holland, in a very long and forcible speech, said, although he rejoiced in the intended repeal, at the same time lamented that the suspension ever took place: there was, in his opinion, no necessity for it, and the subject called for a strict investigation.

His Lordship was answered by Lord Sidmouth, who could safely state that he had endeavoured to discharge a most painful duty temperately and firmly. The Bill was then read a second and third time, and ordered to be sent to the Commons.—Adj.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Jan. 29.] A Message from the Lords acquainted the House, that the Lords had passed a Bill to repeal the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. The same was brought up, read, and, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, passed through all its stages, and was carried back to the Lords, to receive the Royal Assent.—In advancing the Bill through each reading, an animated debate ensued, in which Lord Folkestone, Mr. Brand, Mr. Brougham, Sir W. Burroughs, Sir S. Romilly, and Mr. Tierney, disputed the right assumed by Government to bind the persons recently discharged under recognizances, and freely commented on their conduct in extorting them at a time when they were aware the Act was about to expire.—Lord Folkestone moved to insert in the Repeal Bill a clause which had for its object to discharge from their recognizances all those persons who have been recently liberated; but his Lordship was induced to withdraw his clause, on an understanding that the Attorney-General would himself move in the Court of King's Bench that these men may be freed from their recognizances. The Attorney-General said, he would have made a motion in Court to this effect before, had not some of these persons told him that they had legal objections to take against their recognizances; and he therefore did not move for their discharge lest it should prejudice the legality of their objections, if they had any.—Lord Folkestone presented a Petition from Francis Ward, a lacemaker of Nottingham, one of the discharged individuals, complaining of unnecessary hardships inflicted on him at the time of his apprehension under the Suspension Act; also another Petition from Ward's neighbours in his favour: both of which Lord Folkestone give notice he shold hereafter move being referred to Committees.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that on Monday a communication would be made to the House, of certain Papers calcuted to throw light on the present state of the country.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 27.

#### KING'S SPEECH.

The Speaker then stated, in the usual way, that the house had been in the House of Lords and had heard the speech of the Prince Regent in the name of the King, from the Lords Commissioners, of which, having obtained a copy, he would read it to the house, which he accordingly did (*For the speech, see our report in last number*).

Mr. Wodehouse moved the address, which corresponded as usual with the leading topics of the speech.

Mr. Wyndham Quin, seconded the address.

Lord ALTHORPE agreed in every part of the address and should be extremely sorry that any thing should be said to produce a difference of opinion. (*Hear hear*) Much doubt and considerable difference must indeed exist, as to the part of the address which ascribed the present tranquillity of the country to the measures of Government; but upon that subject he would not enter at present. But there was one subject to which he felt himself bound to call the attention of the house. He did not mean to offer any specific motion upon it, and therefore adverted to it now, because the present he understood to be the only opportunity of offering observations on a subject, without accompaying them with a corresponding motion. He alluded to the late three successive trials. It was a topic of great delicacy, because the professed cause of those prosecutions, the parodies on sacred subjects, no man could justify. He strongly disapproved of those parodies; yet he, in common with the bulk of the nation, rejoiced that an individual without any support had triumphed over the extraordinary severity of his prosecutors. (*Hear, hear*) He could not say that he admired Mr. Hone's character, because he did not like the parodies he had composed and published; but his able defence of himself convinced him, as it had convinced three juries, that he had been guilty of no legal offence. The hon. and learned gentleman (the Attorney-general) should not have prosecuted at all in such a case. The regular mode of going with a charge before a grand jury ought to have been adopted in this instance. But it was unquestionably the right of the gentleman to prosecute *ex officio*, if he was so disposed. But why was the prosecution continued after a jury had pronounced a verdict of acquital? (*Hear, hear.*) A jury was the only competent tribunal to say what was or was not a libel. The judge had given his own opinion, in opposition to the jury, the only competent authority. (*Hear, hear.*) The opinion of the judge was not desired at all on such a question. He did not mean to say any thing disrespectful to the honorable gentleman opposite, but he was, by his official character, disqualified to say what was libel and what was not. Yet he, after a jury had found that the subject of prosecution was not libel, proceeded to a second and a third trial. As the trials ended, no evil was done; but if it had turned out otherwise, if a conviction had been obtained on the third trial, it was manifest from the nature of the proceedings that the punishment would have been as great as if a conviction had been obtained for the whole. The evil of prosecutions of this sort was great indeed, but it was not to be compared with the evil of destroying the confidence of the country in the trial by jury. (*Hear, hear, hear.*) He had said this, because the present was the only opportunity of adverting to the subject. In every part of the address he willingly acquiesced.

The Attorney General would not trouble the house with many observations, but, as the noble lord had alluded to certain prosecutions, the house would excuse him for making some observations in reply, as the prosecution had been conducted by his opinion and advice. He was not sure that he had understood the noble lord, but he appeared to him to object to the continuing of the trials after the first verdict of acquittal. Those who thought that no prosecution ought to have been instituted must of course think that it was wrong to continue them. But if the prosecution originally was right, he could not conceive how any man should suppose it wrong to persist, notwithstanding the verdict of acquittal in the first case. He felt it his duty to prosecute the first, and on the same principle he felt it his duty to prosecute all. The prosecution had not been instituted from resentment to the individual prosecuted, but in so far as any criminal might be said to be prosecuted from the resentment which his crime had excited. If there had been only one libel, he would have been prosecuted for one. If that were right, could it be said that these publications should only be prosecuted once, because they had proceeded from the same individual? The object of the prosecution was not punishment, but the prevention of the circulation of the writing prosecuted. If some of them deserved prosecution, and others did not deserve it, the course persisted in was wrong; but if all were such as amounted to libel, he would ask upon what principle he should have withdrawn the prosecution against any one of them? What inference must the public have drawn if he had prosecuted for one, and not for other? They were all libels upon sacred subjects of the Church service. The one was prosecuted because it was thought profane; the other was not noticed because it was perfectly innocent. He asked whether that was not the inference that must have been drawn? But all the publications were equally offensive, and therefore he was prosecuted for all. He was not called upon to enter into a defence of the prosecutions, but of the continuing of them through three trials. The objection might be this; after the first verdict of acquittal the trials ought to have been given up. (*Hear hear.*) It was matter of serious deliberation with him—so far as a man's mind could seriously deliberate on such a subject, between the termination of one trial and the commencement of another—whether he should proceed with the trials after the first acquittal. It was his deliberate opinion—whether right or worng was for others to judge—that he was bound to proceed, unless he were convinced by the verdict of not guilty in the one trial, that the defendant was not guilty of the other two libels. He was not so convinced, and therefore he proceeded. He was sorry to allude in that house to verdicts in any court of justice; yet although the jury had a right to find a verdict of guilty or not guilty, and God forbid that he should dispute that right, every man had a right to exercise his judgement in matters of libel; and his opinion had been, that it was his bounden duty to prosecute for the second, unless something had occurred in course of the first trial to convince him that he had been originally in an error. Three prosecutions had been entered on the record; unless he had felt that because the defendant had been acquitted one libel he was not guilty of the other two, was he to withdraw any one of the prosecutions from the record? What would have been said had he prosecuted a second time merely because he had obtained a conviction on a first trial? Yet what was it but the same thing in principle, as forbearing to prosecute a second time because the verdict in the first case acquitted? If it could be shown, or if it could be traced, that he had continued to prosecute from severity, it was matter of charge against him; but if that was not stated, to have discontinued the two trials because there was an acquittal on the first, would have been a confession that the first trial was wrong, unless the party had expressed contrition and regret for the ground of prosecution. Therefore he conceived, that if he had discontinued the trials he would have been guilty of a dereliction of duty, he would have shown an apprehension and fear unbecoming his situation, and injurious to the administration of justice.

Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY agreed to every syllable of the address, and should be extremely sorry to say any thing that would interrupt the harmony of the house. There was one subject which should cause harmony to prevail on the present occasion, if any event could have that effect. It ever there was an event of distress and calamity, it was the loss of the illustrious Princess who had engrossed the affections and engaged the hopes of the nation. But it was the privilege of members to introduce on that occasion matters which had happened during the recess, and especially if they proceeded from measures sanctioned by themselves; therefore the noble lord (Althorpe) was perfectly in order when he animadverted on the late trials. This subject was not to be discussed; and was not perhaps of much importance, if considered as quite insulated. But the prosecutions during the recess were of the utmost importance, as part of the system of Government now exercised. (*Hear, hear, hear.*) They threw great light on the extraordinary act which deprived us of the more valuable part of our constitution. They were called together under a public calamity; for what else was it to be called together under the suspension of the best parts of the consitution? He would not now say any thing of the promise of the immediate repeal of that measure. He only adverted to

occurences which threw light on the grounds on which the suspension was passed. At the time they were acting in darkness, they could not discuss the reasons for the proceeding without danger to the safety of the nation, without prejudice to the prosecutions to be instituted. The transactions which had since taken place in Lancaster, in Derby, and in Scotland, wholly destroyed the foundations on which they had proceeded. (*Loud cheering.*) Not knowing whether any of the papers connected with those transactions would be laid before the house, he would now make a few observations on them. In the last report of the Secret Committee the transactions at Manchester occupied the foreground. In both reports a treasonable conspiracy of the most dangerous kind was said to have been detected there. The idle and disaffected had planned to throw others out of employment, by burning the factories, to attack the barracks, and to effect a general revolution. It was stated in the other house that some of those conspirators had been apprehended. These men surely were brought to trial immediately. They ought to have been so, but they were removed by *certiorari to* the Court of King's Bench, to prevent a disclosure of the real nature of the charge against them. (*Hear, hear.*) At length they must be brought to trial at the assizes in Lancaster, and then his learned friend (Mr. Topping), who acted for the Attorney-General, stated that no evidence was to be produced against them. (*Hear, hear.*) Government knew from the begining that no evidence could be brought against them by which they could be convicted, and therefore, turning the advantage they had gained against the people, for it was so, to their own account, they took credit for clemency, because they did not produce evidence which had never existed. (*Much and continued cheering.*) If there had been evidence, was that an occasion for clemency? (*Hear, hear.*) Clemency was exercised on the ground of perfect tranquility having been restored. What! were persons guilty of conspiring to burn factories, attack barracks, and create a revolution, to be therefore discharged without trial, and without punishment? These men were discharged early in September, yet other persons never charged with such atrocious intentions were still kept in prison. Those against whom stronger charges were made were discharged; those charged with slighter offences were kept in confinement. The next transactions that threw light upon the suspension were those in Scotland; but of those he would now say nothing, as the noble lord (Hamilton), behind him would introduce them particularly to their notice. The house would not forget the impression made by the oath read to them by the learned Lord Advocate of Scotland. The person charged with having administered that oath was acquitted. He would now say nothing, of the extraordinary, unprecedented—unprecedeated he was confident in England and he believed even in Scotland—the unprecedented attempts to prevail upon another prisoner to give evidence against the accused. (*Hear, hear, hear.*) The next transactions to which he would call their attention were those at Derby. At present, he did not intend to enter into the question whether those prosecuted there were properly convicted. The treason-law was, on the occasion, discussed and explained with great, with very great ability by the counsel for the prisoners; & he did not see how the force of their arguments could be eluded. But, all the prisoners were guilty of capital offences; one had been guilty of murder, and the others, as aiding and abetting, were in law equally guilty. But this proceeding most strikingly pronounced the condemnation of the suspension. (*Hear, hear.*) The suspension had passed five months before; and that suspension was the cause, the sole cause of the bloody events that took place in Derbyshire. The extraordinary exertions of the officers of the Crown to conceal evidence clearly proved this assertion. No evidence of any proceeding prior to the 8th of June was suffered to transpire, although the Attorney-General had promised evidence of anterior proceedings, and the public had a right to expect it. He believed in his conscience that all the violent acts which had taken place had been occasioned by the missionaries of Government—he would not say to foment disaffection, but to watch the several societies formed. (*Hear, hear.*) The Attorney-General had promised, in opening the first trial against Brandreth, that he would prove his having been present at several meetings anterior to the 8th of June. He was called upon again and again at that trial, at the next, and at the third, to produce this evidence, yet he persisted in the same course of concealment. It had been often asked, when the suspension was proposed, what use was to be made of the extraordinary powers required? The invariable answer was that when a conspiracy was detected, and an insurrection foreseen, the leaders could be apprehended and all the mischief prevented. Brandreth was known to have gone with the intention of conducting an insurrection, yet no interruption was attempted. He was suffered to go on till he had effected all the mischief in his power. Thus, upon the only occasion of the kind, the only use proposed to be made of the suspension was not made of it. (Great cheering.) The next subject to which he would advert, regarding the general conduct of Administration since the last Session, was the prosecutions carried on against Mr. Hone, to which his noble friend had alluded. He did this the more willingly, as they made part of a connected system, & as the publication which they were instituted to suppress composed part of the evidence on which the liberties of the country were suspended. These publications had been laid on the table of the house, but the words of them were represented to be so abominable, so shocking, that the Attorney-general could not venture to read them, but kept sealed, that any member who had a doubt on their tendency, or might desire to satisfy himself, might open the seal and read them. Yet, notwithstanding this delicacy and regard to public morals, his hon. and learned friend (the Attorney-General) had proceeded in his endeavours to protect religion and morality, and had multipled copies of them by thousands and scattered them in profusion over all parts of the country. (*Hear, hear.*) Before he commenced his prosecution, the parodies complained of had entirely disappeared—they had been suppressed by their author, and withdarwn altogether from circulation. It was stated by a witness on the trial of Mr. Hone, that he could not procure a copy by the most diligent search; and that a guinea was offered in vain for a work that had originally been published at two-pence. The parodies, therefore had been completely withdrawn, and had disappeared from public notice, when his hon. and learned friend thought proper to publish a new edition of them (hear, and a laugh); and what was stronger still, on the pretence of preventing their publication. (*Hear, hear.*) He had given them a permanent place in the history of the county, he had made them a part of its judicial annals, he had given occasion to collect all the parodies that had been published in former ages, to print them in one convenient little volume, and to hand them down to posterity. (*Hear, hear, hear.*) And why was this done?—Why were the prosecutions of Mr. Hone persisted in, if, according to the language held, regarding the prisoners at Lancaster, the evil was stopped in November, and the state of the country had become so tranquil and so satisfactory, as to enable administration to exercise with safety the Royal clemency? His hon. and learned friend, it would appear from this proceeding, took credit for a clemency when he could not get a conviction, and when he could get a convication was willing to show no clemency. (*Hear hear*) He (Sir S. Romilly) did not mean to defend the publications in question they were most offensive & reprehensible, though they did not amount to blasphemy, as they had been said to do elsewhere, though not in the prosecution. They were said to have been composed for a political object, and not for the purpose of attacking religion; but whatever was their object, their composition was most offensive and indefensible. To treat with levity the religion of the country, to hold up sacred subjects to ridicule, by employing their language to promote political objects, and to inspire the minds of the people with a disrespect or contempt for those doctrines which should be respected for their importance to public morals by those even who did not believe them, was conduct that deserved the highest reprehension. His hon. & learned friend could not feel greater disapprobation of such publications then he himself, but he still could not see that his proceedings were justifiable. He (Sir Samuel) was willing to believe that he (the Attorney-General) was not stimulated to such prosecutions by vindictive motives, but he could scarcely otherwise explain his conduct. If the prosecutions were not vindictive, why were they undertaken? The publications themselves were stopt before he attempted to suppress them. This injudicious attempt brought them again into public notice, and gave them infinitely greater currency than they could have obtained in their original state, with a great mass of concealed, forgotten, and unknown parodies attached to them. He could not believe that his hon. and learned friend could have contemplated this consequence, and yet how could it have escaped him? Should he not have known, that on the trial, those parodies which had been before little known, or altogether forgotten, would be brought forward and circulated to an infinitely greater extent than if they had never been mixed with the proceedings of a court of justice? But, notwithstanding this natural anticipation, his hon. and learned friend had proceeded as if he could not give them currency enough; and after having seen the effect of the prosecution in bringing forward long forgotten parodies went on with the other two, as if with the intention of procuring an accession of others. Why was the second prosecution persisted in by his hon. & learned friend, after he had failed in obtaining a verdict on the first? Because, said he, the second parody was as much a libel as the first, and his relinquishing would thus have been a dereliction of his public duty. But was it the duty of an Attorney General to prosecute every thing that was prosecutable? If this was the case, he was imposing upon himself more extensive obligations than he was probably aware of, and might be led to carry his prosecutions to other quarters. If this was the case, it became his hon. and learned friend to look about him (*Hear. hear.*) But, instead of three prosecutions, would not one have been sufficient; and should not at least the verdicts given in the two former have taught, him what was to be expected on the third. In the third, however, he proceeded, although the Court of King's Bench, in a trial connected with the same publication, had considered it as less offensive than the two former publications, and had been induced to award a less severe penalty, because the defendant had shown himself sensible of his error, & thrown himself on the tender mercies of the Attorney-General. (*Hear, hear.*) The least criminal of the parodies was the last prosecuted, and the prosecution was persevered in after a double failing, according to the explanation of his hon. and learned friend himself, because he thought it would have manifested weakness in him to have relinquished it. (*Hear and a laugh.*) He (Sir S.) meant nothing personal to the Attorney-General. He was an agent of Government, & doubtless acted on their views and by their instigation in bringing on the third trial. He was unwilling to believe that Government themselves acted on any vindictive principles, but they must have had some reason for such extraordinary conduct. In searching after this reason, he was led to the discovery of an object, in which he hoped they were for ever defeated. He believed in his conscience that Ministers, by urging these prosecutions in the face of repeated failures, wished to bring the trial by jury, that great safeguard of our rights into discredit and contempt, that they might, by the assistance of a religious cry, be enabled, with less opposition, to lay restraints upon the press. He could not forget that in these vehicles of public opinion under the control of Government, such a project was broached, and he was convinced that the destruction of that confidence generally reposed in juries was a preparatory part of the plan. If this was their object it was happily defeated by the firmness of the juries, combined with the good sense, public spirit, and active vigilance of the country. The trial by jury was one of the great bulwarks of our rights, and he could scarcely have believed it possible that any ministers could have entertained the idea or the wish to bring it into discredit with the nation, unless he had remembered other transactions & attempts which seemed consistent with such an object. He could not have attributed to them such a design, if he did not know that the ministers composed the same government that issued directions to the magistrates how they were to act in the discharge of the duty which the constitution assigned them. and promulgated laws never before understood, on the authority of the legal advisers of the Crown; if he did not know that they were the same administration that suspended the Habeas Corpus in time of peace; if he did not know that they were the same administration that presumed to say that the names of those imprisoned under it were not to be revealed, and that the royal prerogative should be interposed, contrary to law, betwen them and the visiting magistrates, and defeating an act of Parliament; if he did not know that they were the same government who, after confining men for several months in prison without a charge, dismissed them without a trial, requiring them first to give security for their conduct, and when they refused such security, allowing them to depart without it (*Hear, hear*); trusting to a bill of indemnity to cover their conduct, which bill of indemnity he would oppose, whatever hopes they had of obtaining it. (*Hear, hear, hear.*) He could not, in fine, forget that they were the same government who, conscious that they had exposed themselves to be called to a severe account by the country, had endeavoured to excuse their own acts by requiring these prisoners to confess that they had done wrong, by giving security for the peace. If their object, in the repeated prosecutions of Mr. Hone, was what he had stated, and what the whole tenour of their conduct justified him in believing, he was happy to see that they were defeated by the good sense and public principles of the people. If such plans had been ever formed, they have now proved abortive, and the religious cry by which they had got into office had not, on this occasion, turned to their advantage. The hon. and learned gentleman concluded by saying, that he thought it incumbent upon him to take the earliest opportunity of calling the attention of the house to the subjects to which he had shortly adverted, and that he would have reckoned silence on the present occasion a great dereliction of this public duty. (*Hear, hear.*)

The SOLICITOR GENERAL began by remarking on the strange manner in which the noble lord and his honourable and learned friend had endeavoured to bring about that unanimity which they professed to desire. The speeches they had just delivered, could not have been expected from them on the present occasion, considering that there was a motion on the subjects on which they had spoken which would afford them abundant opportunity afterwards of delivering their sentiments. His hon. and learned friend had entered into the discussion of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, and had stated, that subsequent evidence had destroyed the grounds on which it had passed. He had argued, that this act was not necessary, because the trials which had occurred since its enactment had removed the plea of danger on which it rested. But what were the grounds on which he proceeded in condemning the conduct of ministry and this act of the legislature? He had gone first to the trials of Lancaster, and the clemency of government to the disturbers of the public peace at Manchester. But his hon. and learned friend had not argued fairly this question, and by confounding two circumstances essentially distinct, had misrepresented facts. He had assumed that the men confined at Lancaster for engaging in what was called the blanketeer expedition, were the same as those alluded to in the report of the Secret Committee, as having formed a conspiracy for the destruction of Manchester. Nothing, however, could be more distinct than the case of these two classes of men. The individuals who were confined at Lancaster were imprisoned for a misdemeanour only and were not implicated in a charge of treasonable conspiracy. Against them bills had been found by the grand jury, and they received the royal clemency, because, though they might be instruments in the hands of other more guilty and designing men, it did not appear that they themselves had formed any such atrocious designs as the Secret Committee in its reports alluded to. His hon. and learned friend had then come to the trials at Derby, and he (the Solicitor General) must say that he did not expect to hear any remarks on them. A more satisfactory trial had not occurred, he believed, in the annals of the country, nor had there been any instance in which the royal clemency had been more strikingly displayed. (*Hear, hear.*) His Hon. and learned friend had accused the Attorney-general of alluding, on the trial of the men who were there convicted, to evidence of their criminal plots and proceedings, previous to the commission of those acts of treason for which they were indicted, and for not bringing forwards that evidence at that trial. But surely nothing was more ungrounded than such a charge. The Attorney general had heard of meetings among these men of a criminal nature before the final meeting at Pentridge; but it was not incumbent upon him to produce all the evidence in his possession when what he did produce was in his opinion sufficient. If that evidence could have availed the prisoners in their defence, it should have been called for by them or their learned counsel; but it was not the duty of the prosecution to produce it, when its production was thought unnecessary or superfluous. Government was called upon to go into a long history, when they could bring forward sufficient proofs of their charge without protracting the proceedings of the Court. An argument like that of his hon. and learned friend (Sir S. Romilly) would go to establish this principle, that satisfactory testimony was not to be received, because superfluous evidence was not produced. (*Hear.*) The absence of such testimony did not impeach the proceeding, and he was surprised to hear his hon. and learned friend reasoning as if it did. If the prisoners did not bring forward what was necessary for their defence, was Government to prove matters irrelevant to their conviction? His hon. and learned friend had then followed the noble lord into Mr. Hone's case, and argued in a manner that equally surprised him. They both allowed that the publications in question were most reprensible, but they reasoned as if an impolitic conduct and a vinictive spirit had been shown in prosecuting their author. Their argument was, that by prosecuting such libels, you contributed to extend their circulation, and that therefore they ought not to have been prosecuted at all. The conclusion to which such an argument would lead would be, that the more atrocious the libel the greater would be its chance of impunity, because a prosecution would only give it additional currency. Such reasoning proves too much, and, therefore, proves nothing but the unfounded nature of the maxim it would establish. But they added, that if the first prosecution failed, the second and third information ought not to have been tried. He (the Solicitor-Gen.) could not see the force of this reasoning. There were three separate distinct libels, and the verdict of acquittal in one no more proved the propriety of abandonning the prosecution of the others, than a verdict of acquital on one charge of murder, in the case of a man indicted for the three murders, would prove the injustice of proceeding against him on to two remaining charges. (*Hear, hear, hear.*) His honourable and learned friend had said, however, that the three libels should have been included in one information; but when there were avowedly three libels, why only one trial? His honourable and learned friend would, according to his own account, have acted in a different manner from the Attorney-General by trying the worst first. And he thus admitted that they were not only a

distinct, but that there were degrees of criminality in them, which showed that a verdict in the one should not govern proceedings in the other. (*Hear, hear, hear.*) There was only then a different of opinion as to the order in which they ought to have been tried. (Here Sir Sam. Romilly said across the table, Go then to the third.) The Attorney General proceeding Then my honourable and learned friend admits that the second ought to have been tried. He could likewise defend the third, which although not so bad as the second, might be worse than the first, and thus there would merely be a difference of opinion about the order in which they were brought forward. (*Hear, hear.*) But his hon. and learned friend had said, that none of them ought to have been tried, because before the trial the publication was suppressed. This would be a weak argument for abstaining from prosecution, even on the supposition that the suppression was complete: but here there was no such thing. Did not his hon. friend know that the libels had been circulated through the whole country, that they were republished in many places and that almost immediately before, Carlisle had been punished for having printed what this defendant composed. Various prosecutions had been instituted. The libels were spreading in every direction, and therefore he (the Solicitor-General) could not allow to go out to the public uncontradicted, that they had been completely suppressed by the voluntary exertion of their author. (*Hear, hear.*) He could not see on what ground the noble lord and his hon. friend could condemn the libels without approving of their prosecution. They were admitted on all hands to be wicked, reprehensible, and dangerous; and the officers of the Crown would have abandoned their duty, if they had not endeavoured to stop their circulation, and prevent the repetition of similar offences, by bringing their author to justice. No just ground of censure had been alleged against the conduct of his learned friend, the Attorney-General, and he therefore could not see the necessity of the observations in which his hon. and learned friend, preceded by the noble lord, had indulged.

The LORD ADVOCATE of SCOTLAND said that the charges made against his conduct, regarding the prosecution in Scotland, were intirely unfounded, as he would prove when the proper opportunity arrived. He would show that there was no incapacity in drawing up the indictment, nor any oppression exercised in the prosecution. He would produce, in his vindication, what was said by the Judge to the prisoner after the trial, the verdict of the jury, and the evidence on which it proceeded. It would then appear, that the atrocity of the oath which he had the honour of reading to the house was fully made out by the legal proceedings. With regard to what was said about tampering with a witness, he would show, when the proper time came that nothing was done, nothing was promised, inconsistent with strict duty of the officer concerned. He only begged that the opinion of the house might be suspended till the necessary explanations should appear.

Lord ARCHIBALD HAMILTON wished to make only one or two observations. He had no desire to discuss the capacity or incapacity of the learned Lord. If the prosecutions in England were improper, much more were they so in Scotland. The statements which the learned lord had made last year turned out to be erroneous. He had declared that hundreds of persons were involved in the criminal proceedings: but if this was the case, how had no more than one been brought to trial? With regard to tampering with a witness, he still believed the learned lord involved in the charge though not solely or chiefly. He only now protested against relying on such explanations as those till the proper time for the discusion arrived.

Lord Folkstone observed, that he was always reluctant to protract the attention of a house which showed symptoms of weariness or impatience; but he held it to be inconsistent with his duty, to overlook the inadequacy of the proposed address, as descriptive of the conduct of his Majesty's ministers during the recess. He should not advert, after what had been said, either to the trials which had taken place in this part of the kingdom at the prosecution of the Crown, or to the proceedings of the great law officers in Scotland with regard to cases of a similar description, because it had been formally announced that a full inquiry, and an ample justification, would be submitted on the part of government on a future occasion. He should forbear, therefore, from all discussion at present, and content himself with saying, that to those who were satisfied with the answer of the Solicitor-General to the speech of his hon. and learned friend, (Sir S. Romilly,) with regard to the proceedings in the trials of Mr. Hone, he should despair of offering any argument, however convincing it might appear. His hon. and learned friend had been equally successful in showing that the persons apprehended at Manchester were the same persons accused of a design to fire the town, upon the authority of a Parliamentary report, which report, and the secret evidence upon which it was founded, formed in all probability the sole reason for the subsequent apprehension of those persons. With regard to the trials at Derby, he was not in a situation to say that the evidence was not sufficient to support the convictions; but he believed it to be impossible for any man attentively to examine the progress of those trials, without being persuaded that the cause and subject of them were as much the production of Oliver as any of the other transactions which had been already traced to his management and instigation. If this was the truth, and that it was he could himself entertain no doubt, he did not envy the feelings of those who, aware of all the circumstances, could be satisfied to find a sort of justification for their own previous measures, by consigning three wretched individuals to the last punishment of the laws. In alluding to the different prosecutions against Mr. Hone, it appeared to him indisputable that they either originated in a spirit of persecution, or manifested a complete imbecility in directing the administration of justice. What however he most complained of, was the degradation to which Courts of Law had been subjected by this impolitic, if not unjust, perseverance in a hopeless prosecution. (*Hear, hear.*) Never before had the dignity and respectability of our criminal tribunals been so dangerously compromised. (*Hear, hear.*) Who was there who would deny that a deeper mischief had been planted, as respected those tribunals, than would have resulted to the interests of religion by declining to prosecute Mr. Hone? (*Hear, hear.*) He agreed with his hon. and learned friend, that a double motive was betrayed by his Majesty's Ministers on that occasion; and that they contemplated either by a conviction to justify the outcry they had raised in the preceding session, or, in case of failure, a disposition on the part of the public to submit to some innovations in the law respecting trial by jury, which could have equally well answered their wishes and expectations. This indeed, appeared to have been pretty satisfactorily proved by Mr. Hone himself in the Court of King's-bench, and it was a subject that would well merit investigation hereafter. There was another topic upon which he was desirous of saying a few words, because it was one with respect to which he had himself taken a personal interest, and related to the imprisonment and solitary confinement of certain persons in a neighbouring county. He mentioned it a present however, only for the purpose of supporting the position that he had already submitted, which was, that the measures and conduct of Ministers had a direct tendency to lessen the respect due to courts of law; and without which, their authority could never be effectually maintained. The Court of Quarter Sessions was a court whose extensive jurisdiction was undisputed; but its authority had been openly questioned and resisted by the agents of a Secretary of State. When he considered the present address as committing the house to a vote of approbation of all the conduct to which he had thus referred, (*cries of No, No, from the Treasury-bench,*) he had intended to say he could not suppress the objections which he entertained to such a vote; but as he found that he had misapprehended the true construction of the address as to this point, he should confine his observations to this statement—that the address was utterly deficient in that feeling which it became a British House of Commons to express at a moment when the liberties of the country lay prostrate, and at the mercy of the executive government (*Hear, hear, hear*). It had been said by the hon. seconder of the address, that it contained nothing against which a just exception might be taken. This however, was a character of an address to the throne which did not satisfy him. His notion of the speech itself that was delivered from the throne, was that it contained an extorted exposition of the real or pretended condition of the country, and he knew that it was but very recently that the addresses in answer had become mere echoes, and had degenerated into those *wishy washy* compositions which it was now the custom to propose to them. During the reign of King William, and it would be allowed that was one of the good times of the constitution, it was the practice, after receiving the speech from the throne, to return an address two or three days afterwards, the intermediate period being passed deliberating upon the nature and truth of those political representations which the speech contained. This was a practice which he must confess appeared to him to have some sense in it, and it was curious to observe how it had been eaten out. The custom of making the address a sort of answer, or, as it was called, echo of each particular subject that was touched upon, was gradually introduced; but the members on each side of the house met in the cockpit the day before the meeting of Parliament, when the speech was read, and those who heard it were so far enabled to prepare themselves for a mature consideration of it. Although not very old, he could himself remember the existence of this rule which naturally led to the general publication of the speech the day before it was pronounced from the throne. Now according to the reasoning of the hon. seconder they ought to concur unanimously in the address, because it contained nothing to which an exception could be taken, or in other words, because it contained just nothing. But surely a separate address with regard to the death of her late Royal Highness would be more respectful to her memory, and as it was adopted on the occasion of the decease of the late Duke of Gloucester, probably most conformable to precedent in such cases. in adverting to that calamity which all men deplored, he joined the more readily in that expression of feeling which it had called forth, because he saw a right hon. gentleman in his place, who had, on a former occasion, thought proper to represent him as an enemy to the House of Brunswick. (*Hear, hear.*) He was naturally anxious, if it were only on that account, to mingle his regret with the universal sorrow which a calamity so hazardous to that illustrious family had inspired. It was most important also, in his opinion, to mark that universal sorrow, because it must satisfy every reasonable mind of the fallacy of those assertions which imputed disaffection to the people. (*Hear, hear.*) A more heart-felt mourning, a deeper consciousness of calamity was not displayed, when in the last and greatest of the Egyptian plagues, every family suddenly found that it was deprived of its most beloved relative. (*Hear, hear.*) Every address of condolence, it was remarkable, which had been received, dwelt chiefly on the private virtues of that honest and virtuous princess; her amiable qualities in every relation of life were the constant theme of eulogy; and if there were enemies to the house of Brunswick, which he was unwilling to believe, it was from the bright example which death had so soon extinguished that the surest means might be derived of defeating their hostility. (*Hear, hear.*)

Lord Castlereagh declared, that desirous as he was of meeting the objections and animadversions which had been brought forward, not only with regard to the address immediately under consideration, but as respected the conduct of ministers during the recess of Parliament, yet as he was aware of the numerous opportunities that would soon present themselves for discussing them separately and in detail, he should reserve himself for those occasions, when he trusted that a satisfactory explanation would be furnished. But it did appear to him to be quite foreign to the question, and calculated unnecessarily to disturb the unanimity which the deep and irreparable loss that had been sustained rendered so desirable, to agitate subjects which in themselves formed distinct objects of inquiry, before any regular information was before them, or the house prepared to give them mature consideration. There were, indeed, observations in the course of the noble lord's speech against which he must immediately protest, and particularly against the statement which represented the trials at Derby to have arisen out of the proceedings of a spy employed by the Government. He now undertook most fully to disprove such an assertion whenever the proper time of investigation should arrive. It was enough for the present to remark, that not a *scintilla* of evidence had appeared during the trials to show the slightes foundation for the belief. He could not conceive what part of the conduct of of administration had induced the hon. and learned gentleman to conclude that his Majesty's Ministers had in contemplation to propose new measures restrictive of the liberty of the subject. He was not conscious that they had manifested any disposition of such a nature; and he was happy to assure the house, that he should, on an early day, be prepared to communicate information with regard to all that had been passing in the country since the last session. (*Hear, hear,*) He believed sincerely, that this information would satisfy, not only the hon. members opposite, but but would satisfy the house and the public, that the measures adopted during the last session had been founded not merely on prudential considerations, but on a strict necessity, and that it was to them that we were indebted for the internal tranquility which had been restored. The energy of Parliament had not only provided the Suspension Act, but had ensured its speedy termination. His Majesty's Ministers, who had been placed in a situation of great difficulty, would not shrink from the most rigid scrutiny into their conduct, and would be found, he confidently hoped, to have faithfully discharged the trust confided to them; to have administered justice, duly tempered with mercy; and to have contended successfully against the danger with which the country had been threatened. The greatest of those dangers be believed had passed by; but he would not lull Parliament into a belief that perfect security was restored. It gave him, however, sincere satisfaction to congratulate the house on the unprecedented rapidity with which the country had passed from a state of depression to one of progressive prosperity, which there was every reason to believe would continue. In the earnest hope, therefore, that the present discussion would terminate, so as to be most expressive of that unanimity which was due to the melancholy event recorded in the speech. he should only repeat the assurance, that there would be ample opportunity afforded for the consideration of all the points to which the attention of the house had been now prematurely drawn.

Mr. Bennet observed, that he rose for no other purpose than to pledge himself to show, when the proper occasion should arrive, that all the seditious designs and practices which had been described, were the work of the emissary Oliver.

Mr. Brougham thought the speech of the noble lord sufficiently proved that the topics, to which so much observation had been directed, might be discussed without endangering the unanimity of the vote to which the house was invited upon the present question. It gave him the most satisfaction to learn that the fullest information would soon be laid before them; and he presumed in the only proper and authentic mode, by appointing a committee with authority to examine witnesses, and call for every species of evidence that belonged to the course of parliamentary investigation. With this impression of the proceeding which it was intended should take place, he concurred in the opinion that any farther discussion at the present moment would be useless and premature. His own opinions undoubtedly remained as they were during the last session with the regard to the evidence, or rather want of evidence, upon which the Suspension Act rested, and he had only to hope that he might be at length convinced that the constitution had not been suspended in vain.

Lord Castlereagh disclaimed any intention of proposing a new committee of inquiry, of the nature alluded to by the hon. and learned gentleman.

Mr. Brougham declared himself sorry to have misunderstood the noble lord, but if the committee were to examine nothing but documents sent to them enclosed in a bag, it was evident that its task would be a mere mockery.

Lord Cochrane contrasted the speech delivered by the Lords Commissioners, with that of the American President, and thought his Majesty's Ministers would have better atoned for their offences in the employment of spies against the lives and liberties of the people, by assuring Parliament that they were building hospitals and alms-houses for the starving poor than in seeking to obtain credit by the erection of new churches.

The question was then put and carried unanimously.

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